



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XII.

ZATURDAG den 5den JUNY, 1824.

N. 23

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning aen Nederlanden. door De Wed. W. M. L. B. V.

DE Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

(HET VERVOLG VAN ONZE LAATSTE.)

b. Dat de boeten en straf in de voorgaande paragraaf a bepaald toepasselyk zullen zÿn op, en gewezen worden tegen de zoodanigen die van des Commandeurs toestemming tot het kappen van hout of kalkbranden voor eigen gebruik, misbruik mogten hebben gemaakt door het verkoopen of vervoeren van, of het dryven van handel met het gekapt hout of de gebrande kalk.

c. Dat de eigenaren van gronden zullen vermogen het daarop groeyend hout neder te vellen, en daarmede kalk te branden, doch zal het hout of de kalk moeten strekken om op Bonaire zelf gebruikt te worden maar niet om te doen uitvoeren, of tot den uitvoer verkocht te worden, op pœne als in § a dezer afdeeling is uitgedrukt.

d. Dat echter, tot voorkoming van de geheele vernieling der bosschen of boomen welke zich op gronden aan de ingezetenen geschonken of verkocht zouden mogen bevinden, niemand enig hout, behalve voor brandhout, tot eigen gebruik, zal mogen kappen of boomen neervellen anders dan tot een nuttig oogmerk, het zy om de gronden tot den landbouw geschikt te maken, of om het hout tot het branden van kalk of ter vertimmering of anderszins te Bonaire zelf te doen strekken; en dan nog niet buiten voorkennis van den Commandeur die verplicht zal zÿn zulks te verbieden wanneer de begeerde neervelling strÿdig mogt wezen met het algemeen belang der kolonie, hetwelk vordert dat de bosschen niet vernield worden en de gronden niet geheel van boomen ontbloot blyven; zullende de gene die, het zy buiten des Commandeurs voorkennis, of tegen deszelfs verbod aan, enig hout als voormeld mogt hebben neergeveld, buiten de confiscatie van het gevelde hout, of de daarmede gebrande kalk, daarenboven verbeuren eene boete, telkens van vyftig pezos, of gevangenis voor acht dagen bÿ wanbetaling dier boete; onverminderd de magt aan den Gouverneur hierbÿ voorbehouden om, bÿ herhaling van dergelyke handelwÿze voor de vierde keer, of daarna, den overtreders te Curaçao te doen te regt stellen ten einde bÿ overtuiging daarvan, als een voor het algemeen belang en welzÿn schadelÿke ingezetene de verdere woning op Bonaire te worden ontzegd.

e. Dat de gene welke kalk of eenige soort van hout dewelke hÿ van de ingezetenen, en niet van het Gouvernement, mogt hebben gekocht, van Bonaire zal uitgevoerd hebben, behalve de confiscatie van de kalk of het hout, verbeuren zal eene boete van niet minder dan vyftig en niet meerder dan vyf honderd pezos van achten, naar gelang van de uitgevoerde hoeveelheid en der omstandigheden.

f. Dat de boeten, in deze afdeeling bepaald, zullen zÿn ten behoeve van de koloniale kas, den Commandeur en den aanbrenger elk een derde; maar, in geval de zaak waarover de boete verbeurd is aan het Officie Fiscaal mogt zÿn vervallen, zal de Raad Fiscaal, en elk ander reeds genoemd, een vierde van die verbeurde boete genieten.

3. *Op art. 22 betreffende het weigeren van s'Lands dienst.*

a. Dat de dienstbare ingezetenen die, wanneer zÿ daartoe door of van wege het bestuur des eilands opgeroepen worden, in gebreken mogten blyven eenig van het werk te verrigten waartoe zÿ, volgens het reglement van administratie en bestuur van Bonaire en wel het 20ste artikel deszelfs, gehouden zÿn, deswegens tot de derde keer toe, telkens met gevangenis zullen gestraft worden; namelyk, eerst voor twee dagen, dan voor vier dagen en daarna voor zes dagen; ten ware zÿ zeer gegronde redenen van versoening, het zy van ziekte of andere daaraan gelyk staande, welke hun buiten de mogelykheid mogten gesteld hebben aan hunne verpligting te voldoen, zouden kunnen inbrengen; zullende de ingebrachte reden beoordeeld worden door den Commandeur dewelke de straf, op zÿne verantwoordelykheid, zal opleggen, maar tevens bevoegd zal zÿn die te verminderen en zelfs geheel kwÿt te schelden, niettegenstaande dat het verzuim opzettelyk mogt geweest zÿn, edoch na het derde verzuim zal de onwillige op des Commandeurs deswegens aan den Gouverneur in te zenden verslag, als een voor de rust en goede orde gevaarlyk persoon kunnen worden te regt gesteld om zwaarder en zelfs met ontzegging van het eiland zÿner inwoning, en dan met verbeuring van de landen of gronden tot geschenk van het Gouvernement verkregen, bÿaldien de onwillige dezelve nog geen drie volle jaren in bezit mogt hebben gehad.

b. Dat het aan de opgeroepenen tot eenig werk zal vrÿstaan anderen in hunne plaats te zenden, mits geene vrouwen of kinderen, waar lieden die tot den dienst geschikt zÿn; voor dewelke zÿ wegens derzelve wegblyven van het werk even zoo verantwoordelyk zullen zÿn als of zÿ dienstplichtigen zelve afwezig waren gebleven.

4. *Op art. 28 opzigtelyk het houden van canos of dergelyke.*

a. Dat alle canos, booten, ponten of andere dergelyke vaartuigen van welke geene aangiften aan den Commandeur mogt zÿn gedaan; zullen aangehaald en verkocht worden ten behoeve van de koloniale kas, den Commandeur en den aanbrenger, elk voor een derde gedeelte van het netto-provenu.

b. Dat elk eigenaar van een cano, pont, boot of dergelyk vaartuig, zich voor dezelve voorzien moet van een pas door den Commandeur te verleenen, waarin het door den Commandeur aan dezelve te geven nummer zal moeten worden uitgedrukt, en welk pas alle drie maanden zal moeten vernieuwd worden of pœne dat dezelve zal in beslag genomen en niet terug gegeven worden dan na betaling eener boete van vyf pezos van achten.

c. Dat de Commandeur de bevoegdheid zal hebben om, onder nadere bekrachtiging van den Gouverneur, zoodanige bepalingen omtrent de ligplaatsen en de zekere bewaring als anderszins der canos, ponten, booten of dergelyke vaartuigen, tot voorkoming van eenig kwaad gebruik derzelve, te maken als hÿ naar plaatselyke omstandigheden zal raadzaam en noodig oordeelen.

d. Dat de eigenaars van canos, ponten, booten en dergelyke vaartuigen zullen verantwoordelyk zÿn voor al het kwaad gebruik hetwelk daarvan door hun verzuim in het nakomen of opvolgen van de daartegen reeds bestaande of naargaans nog te makene bepalingen zoude mogen worden gemaakt, en zullen gehouden zÿn aan de genen die door hun verzuim mogten hebben geleden al de gehad hebbende schade en nadeelen te vergoeden, onverminderd eenige actie welke het Officie Fiscaal mogt vermeenen in het geval te hebben.

5. *Op artikel 39 over het strandregt.*

a. Dat het strandregt aan den Lande zal zÿn tien percent van het zuivere beloop of waarde van alle op Bonaire gesalveerde goederen, zoo van den romp als der lading van eenig op de kusten des gemelden eilands gestrand vaartuig, als mede van alle aldaar aangedrevene goederen.

b. Bÿ het stranden van eenig vaartuig, of het aandryven van goederen op de kusten van het gemelde eiland, zal de Commandeur zoodra bÿ daarvan kennis zal hebben bekomen, een der ambtenaren, en wel bÿ voorkeur den eersten Opzichter, ingeval de dienst zulks maar eenigzins toelaat, of een der meest geschikte ingezetenen, door hem Commandeur daartoe te kwalificeeren, indien geen der ambtenaren uit hoofde van gewigtiger dienst, welke geen uitstel kan lyden, disponibel mogt zÿn, terstond afvaardigen ter plaatse alwaar het vaartuig of de goederen zich bevinden, ten einde aldaar over de salvatie toezigt te houden en inventaris van al het gesalveerde op te maken.

c. Dat het aan elk een zal vrÿstaan om uit gestrande vaartuigen en van de aangedrevene goederen, ofschoon niemand van Gouvernements wege zich daarbÿ mogt bevinden, te salveren of helpen salveren en in veiligheid te brengen al wat immers mogelyk zal zÿn, mits daarvan terstond aan den Commandeur kennis gevende en het gesalveerde, bÿaldien de eigenaar niet tegenwoordig mogt zÿn om het overteneemen, als dan, aan den Commandeur overleverende, zonder iets het geringste daarvan zich toe te eigenen, te verschuilen of vervreemden.

d. Dat de Commandeur zich in het bezit zal stellen van alle gesalveerde goederen waarvan de eigenaar niet mogt tegenwoordig zÿn, maar de eigenaar aanwezig zÿnde, zal de Commandeur gezamenlyk met denzelven de goederen in bewaaring nemen en houden, ingevolge daarvan gemaakt en wederzÿds geteckende inventaris, waarvan de Commandeur aan den Gouverneur en den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien zal kennis geven om bevelen deswegens te bekomen; zullende de goederen nogtans, geheel of gedeeltelyk, met het bedoelde rapport, of daarna, voor den ontvangst van antwoord daarop, naar Curaçao mogen worden afgezonden om, bÿ aankomst, op de gewone manier ontlost en in een of meer daartoe bestemd pakhuis of pakhuizen, met twee sloten voorzien, te worden opgeslagen; en zullen de sleutels daarvan onder den Raad Contrarolleur en den eigenaar of deszelfs consigrataris of gemagtigde, elk een, blyven berusten tot dat de verkoop der goederen zal hebben plaats gehad, ten ware dat de eigenaar, of deszelfs consigrataris of gemagtigde, voldoende cautie zal hebben gesteld voor het beloop van het strandregt en van het een derde salvatie loon aan den belanghebbenden toekomende, zoo mede van alle andere vorderingen welke het Gouvernement daarenboven nog op de goederen mogt hebben; zonder welk cautie stelling de eigenaren van gesalveerde goederen, in geen geval, alleen de vrÿe beschikking daarover zullen hebben, en niet dan met medewerking van het Gouvernement over dezelve zullen mogen beschikken en wel zulks tot zekerheid der regten en vorderingen van hetzelve, en ook van andere belanghebbenden bÿaldien zÿ niet anders met den eigenaar mogten overengekomen.

(Het Vervolg hieran.)

ary schatten de sterkte van het leger van den Pacha van Egypte op 25,000 man, geoeffend naar de Europeaanse wyse. Er is niets verdors uitgelekt om het berigt te bevestigen dat by de standaard van de onafhankelykheid op gerigt staand; maar berigten van Hydra van den 22sten February zeggen dat by zyne troepen van het eiland Creta terug heeft doen trekken, hetwelke moeyelykheden in den Divan verwekt had; men zegt ook dat de Sultan na eene lange onderhandeling met den groot vizier een bode naar Cairo gezonden had, om het hoofd van den Pacha te laten halen; deze gebeurtenissen maken het berigt van den opstand zeer waarschylyk.

BEVALLEN—Te Bonaire, op den 30sten II. van eene welgeschapene Dochter, de Echtgenote van den Heer A. De Gorter.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, May 4.

Trade with Alvarado—It has been officially announced to Mr. Taylor, our consul at Vera Cruz, by the Executive at Alvarado, that no goods whatever will be permitted to be landed on any part of the coast, under whatever flag the vessel may be, if they are brought from ports under the dominion of the Spanish government. The term of forty days after 26th March, is allowed vessels proceeding from the American continent, to return to their ports of destination; and four months, if from Europe; but, at the expiration of these two periods, they are to be declared good prizes.

May 6.

The Paris dates are to the 30th of March, and Madrid to the 18th. It was rumoured that a consultation of foreign ambassadors had been held in Madrid, on the subject of establishing a constitutional government. It was reported that count Bourmont, the French commander in chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed: to which he replied that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient; and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men to maintain order and tranquility; to which it was added, that he should have whatever force he desired. Something extraordinary was expected to take place, and it appears certain that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks.—There were reports in circulation of much dissatisfaction in several provinces, which was chiefly ascribed to the violent conduct of the royal volunteers.

BARBADOS, March 20.

Bloody battle in Africa—The brig Elizabeth, which arrived on Thursday last from Africa, gives an account of a sanguinary conflict that lately happened between the Ashantees, a very powerful race, and a force composed of about 4000 natives, and others of Cape Coast Castle, an English settlement in that neighbourhood. The former had, of late, made frequent incursions for the purpose of plundering the latter territory, and, in one of these, had seized a British sergeant, whom they murdered, and afterwards mutilated in a most horrid manner. To avenge this crime, and the insult offered to the English flag, Sir C. M'Carthy, governor of Sierra Leone, immediately prepared this expedition, which was formed into three divisions, one of which he commanded, and was accompanied by many merchants as volunteers; before the three parties could form a junction, Sir Charles was intercepted by 10,000 of the Ashantees, whom he fought as long as his ammunition lasted; but being at length overpowered by such an immense number of the foe, he and those with him, were either massacred or made prisoners; and from the bloodthirsty character of the enemy, it is feared the first of these disasters has befallen them, and under circumstances of aggravated cruelty. Although 14 days had elapsed after the departure of this expedition, no intelligence of Sir Charles or the merchants had reached the Cape when the Elizabeth left that coast.—It has been surmised, that the Ashantees had been instigated to their late ill conduct by some foreign traders in the neighbouring district, on account of the exertions of the British in intercepting the African slave trade.

May 7.

From England.—By the arrival last evening of the British packet Frolic, in 30 days from Falmouth, London dates have been received to the evening of the 1st April inclusive. Despatches supposed to relate to the slave trade, were brought by this arrival, and have been forwarded to the British minister at Washington.

Algiers.—Information had been received in London, that the differences between the Dey and the English government had been amicably settled. No particulars are mentioned. The French frigate Hermoine of 44 guns, in passing the blockading squadron off Algiers, thinking it unnecessary to hoist her colors, was attacked by the British frigate Naiad of 38 guns, when an action took place, during which, it is said, the Hermoine received a good drubbing; after the loss of several men and acknowledging the country to which she belonged, she was allowed to proceed. No interruption of the harmony subsisting between the two powers was expected from this circumstance. The Spaniards taken by the Algerines had been given up to the British and landed at Carthagens.

The Greeks and Turks—Success continues to attend the Grecian patriots. Coron surrendered to them on the 18th Feb. and they had

succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto, in which they derived great assistance from the English officers of engineers. Lord Byron had been at Tripolizza, and returned to Missolonghi, where he was received with the distinction he so well merits. The Greeks are also said to have effected another landing near Caroburn in Macedonia, that all of them who were in prison at Salonichi had been released, and that they had supplied various points of Thessaly with arms.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 24th Feb. still speak of armaments fitting out for another campaign against the Greeks. If the intelligence, however, received there from Egypt, by the way of Odessa, prove correct, the Porte will have enough to occupy its hands without renewing its attempts on the Morea. A ship, it is stated, had arrived at Constantinople, in 40 hours from Egypt, with the alarming intelligence that Ali Pacha, the enterprising viceroy of Egypt had declared himself independent of the Turkish government. This chief had been long suspected by the Porte, who had, in vain, tried every method to weaken him. Latterly he had been ordered to march 10,000 men against the Greeks; but instead of obeying the Sultan's mandate, he embraced this opportunity to set up for himself. This event is not only expected to complete the emancipation of Greece, but to shake all the eastern provinces of the Turkish empire, if not to give the death blow to the power of the Porte. The news is stated to have produced great consternation at Constantinople, but some doubts appear to have been entertained of its correctness at Paris. No progress had been made in the negotiations with the new Russian minister, and it was said that a Turkish army was assembling at Smyrna, to act against that power.

Great Britain—The slave trade piracy bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the assent of his majesty.

A loan of two millions and a half sterling for the service of the ancient kingdom of Guatemala, of the united provinces of Central America, had unexpectedly appeared in the London market. Another insurance company was forming in London, headed by several of the principal bankers and merchants.

France—The Chamber of Peers, which was organized on the 24th March, had been adjourned until the committee appointed to prepare an answer to the king's speech, should be ready to report. M. Larocelle de Lapeux, quondam member of the national convention, director and founder of the sect of Eueophilanthropists, died in Paris March 28, aged 70. The painter David had just finished the picture which he intended for his last. "The history of Egypt under Mohamed Ali Pacha, or a recital of political and military occurrences after the departure of the French till the year 1823," had made its appearance at Paris. The French funds experienced a rapid rise on the 24th of March.—The number of priests in France had increased within the last year about 1740, and now amounts to more than 35,000, without counting the Vicars general. Without the same period the scholars in the seminaries had increased from about 29000 to 35500. There are 4000 religious establishments in the kingdom, and his present majesty had issued thirteen ordinances for establishing secondary and ecclesiastical schools.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid to the 18th March, state that an order had at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration. Don Juan Martin, the empedado, had been murdered by a band of ruffian ultras, in consequence, it is said, of the refusal of ministers to bring him to trial for the active part which he took in the late struggle for liberty. The old Spanish bonds were gradually sinking in London, it having been ascertained that Ferdinand had determined not to sanction the constitution at 1000.

The Journal des Debats of March 31, contains an extract of a letter from Zante of the 20, which states that the mediation of lord Byron had produced the happiest results with the chiefs of Peloponessus, and that his voyage to Tripolizza was a complete triumph. He had opened a correspondence with Theodoros Colocotroni, in consequence of which the latter had evacuated Nauplie, and that important fortress was occupied by a garrison, composed of Hydriotes, Speziots and Peloponessusians.

Cornel Stachops has established a military hospital; and Mautocordato a Leodesterian school, at Missolonghi.

Advices from Hydra of February 22, state that Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, had withdrawn his troops from the island of Creta, and that the Divan was in great difficulty.

Late accounts from Odessa speak of the illness of the Reis Effendi and the grand vizier Chalib Pacha; the latter of whom had assumed the reins of government. Saidis Effendi had received the credentials of M. Menziaky, the envoy of Russia, charged with the management of the commercial interests of that country.

Nothing positive was known relative to the declaration of independence by the pacha of Egypt, but it was currently reported that the sultan, after a long interview with the Grand Vizier, had sent an agent to Cairo after the head of the Pacha. From this it would appear that there was cause to doubt his fidelity.

An outrageous scene took place on the 16th of March, in a church at Barcelona. The priest was delivering a discourse on the subject

of the effects of the clergy, which had been said since 1820. He was grossly insulted, and some excesses were committed, but happily suppressed by the French authorities.

Accounts from Martinique say, that the coloured people of that island were shipping away with as much despatch as possible. No distinction was made amongst them. Whether high or low, rich or poor; whether guilty or innocent; whether implicated or not in the late premeditated insurrection, the sentence of banishment was the same. The hue of the skin was quite sufficient, and a passport was politely handed to every one whose name and residence was known, as well as to those who were only known abroad, in the public streets and high ways. A considerable number of these people had arrived at Trinidad, where they met with an unmolested refuge.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 10.

Chili—Valdivia has been taken by Quintanilla, who proceeded from Chiloé, with about 4000 men. The director Freyre, it is said has marched to resist him, with the corps of the army which had retreated from the Intermedios to Coquimbo.

The paper of Jan. 12, mentions the receipt of information, from Santiago, of the return of the Chilean expedition to Valparaiso, and of the capture of Riva Agnero by Bolivar, which event was celebrated at Lima with great enthusiasm. It is added that Bolivar was preparing to open a campaign with 10 or 12,000 men.

The paper of the 12th contains an extract of a letter from Valparaiso, of Dec. 12, which mentions that an English vessel from Calcutta, with 200,000 dollars, Chilean property, was taken by a privateer under the Spanish flag. The privateer, and another cruising in the bay of Callao, were fitted out at Chiloé.

The Brazils.—An arrival at Philadelphia, in 33 days from Rio Janeiro, has brought intelligence that the emperor of Brazil had declared that country free and independent. The empire is hereafter to be governed by an hereditary, constitutional, and representative monarchy. The title of the supreme executive to be "Don Pedro the 1st. actual emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil." The Roman Catholic religion to be the prevailing one; though other religions are to be tolerated without any external form of churches. In celebrating this event, Don Pedro, with his family, attended the theatre, which unfortunately took fire; and with great difficulty he made his escape with the rest of the audience. This declaration of freedom and independence to the Brazilians, and which secures to Don Pedro and his heirs the hereditary emperorship of the country, reminds us of the proceedings of Napoleon who while he assumed the purple, and decreed the perpetual establishment of his own dynasty, told the people of France that they were a nation of republicans.

May 10

Brazil.—A letter received by a late arrival at Marblehead, said to be from an intelligent Brazilian, dated Pernambuco, 29th March, says that the province was "threatened with a civil war, which appears inevitable." By all accounts, the emperor and the people were so much at variance, that something of importance was expected to arise from the agitated state of the public mind, which would decide the fate of the country in a few days.

May 11.

A Frenchman, calling himself Louis 17th, has made his appearance in Washington, who pretends to be the son of Louis 17th of France, the Dauphin whose birth was so brilliantly celebrated throughout the United States, at the close of the revolutionary war; and who was murdered in Paris by the cut throats of the French revolution in 1794. Some few years since, a person, probably the same, attempted a similar imposition in France, and excited some attention, and the sympathy of some of the old royalists, until his birth and parentage were ascertained by the police. His father was found to be a carpenter. He is, of course, about the age the Dauphin would have attained, had he have lived; and he is reported to have the complexion and features of the Bourbon family.—His story is, that he was carried from the temple, secretly, to the Alps, and thence to Cuba, and there taught the trade of a carpenter; what has been his history since, is to be learned.

The person alluded to in the above paragraph has made the following publication in the Washington Republican.

I, Louis Charles, duke of Navarre, Dauphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of Louis XVI. that I have just withdrawn myself from those who had kept me until this time prisoner in the island of Cuba. I intend to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators. If I am an impostor, let me be transported to France, in order to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just, what honor for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a king, to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object would be to give peace to the world, and happiness to the Republic. The distress to which I am reduced after a long journey, makes it necessary for me to request the national aid. Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's, opposite the centre market, Pennsylvania Avenue.

CHARLES X. King of France.

Washington, 7th May, 1824.

Extracts taken out of "Napoleon in exile or a voice from St. Helena," the opinions and reflections of Napoleon, on the most important events of his life on government in his own words, by Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. his late surgeon.

(CONTINUED FROM N^o. 21.)

In answer to a remark of mine, that the invasion of Spain had been a measure very destructive to him, he replied, "if the government I established had remained, it would have been the best thing that ever happened for Spain.—I would have regenerated the Spaniards; I would have made them a great nation. Instead of a feeble, imbecile, and superstitious race of Bourbons, I would have given them a new dynasty, that would have no claim on the nation, except by the good it would have rendered unto it. For an hereditary race of asses; they would have had a monarch, with ability to revive the nation, sunk under the yoke of superstition and ignorance. Perhaps it is better for France that I did not succeed, as Spain would have been a formidable rival. I would have destroyed superstition and priestcraft, and abolished the inquisition and the monasteries of those lazy *bestes di frati*, (beast of friars.) I would at least have rendered the priests harmless. The guerrillas, who fought so bravely against me, now lament their success. When I was last in Paris, I had letter from Mina, and many other leaders of the guerrillas, craving assistance to expel their friar from the throne.

Conversed with Napoleon, who was in his bath, for a considerable time. On asking his opinion of Talleyrand, "Talleyrand," said he, "*le plus vil des agitateurs, bas flatteur. C'est un homme corrompu*, (one of the vilest of jobbers, a base flatterer. He is a corrupt man) who has betrayed all parties and persons.—Wary and circumspect; always a traitor, but always in conspiracy with fortune. Talleyrand treats his enemies as if they were one day to become his friends; and his friends, as if they were to become his enemies. He is a man of talent, but venal in every thing. Nothing could be done with him but by means of bribery.—The kings of Wurtemberg and Bavaria made so many complaints of his rapacity and extortion, that I took his portefeuille from him: moreover I found that he had divulged to some *integrants*, a most important secret which I had confided to him alone. He hates the Bourbons in his heart. When I returned from Elba, Talleyrand wrote to me from Vienna, offering his services, and to betray the Bourbons, provided I would pardon and restore him to favour. He argued upon a part of my proclamation, in which I said there were circumstances which it was impossible to resist, which he quoted. But I considered that there were a few I was obliged to except, and refused, as it would have excited indignation if I had not punished some body."

I asked if it were true that Talleyrand had advised him to dethrone the king of Spain, and mentioned that the duke of Rovigo had told me that Talleyrand had said in his presence, "your majesty will never be secure upon your throne, while a Bourbon is seated upon one." He replied, "true, he advised me to do every thing which would injure the Bourbons, whom he detests."

Napoleon showed me the marks of two wounds: one a very deep cicatrice above the left knee, which he said he had received in his first campaign of Italy, and was of so serious a nature, that the surgeons were in doubt whether it might not be ultimately necessary to amputate. He observed, that when he was wounded, it was always kept a secret, in order not to discourage the soldiers. The other was on the toe, and had been received at Eckmühl. "At the siege of Acre," continued he, "a shell thrown by Sydney Smith, fell at my feet. Two soldiers who were close by, seized, and closely embraced me, one in front and the other on one side, and made a rampart of their bodies for me, against the effect of the shell, which exploded, and overwhelmed us with sand. We sunk into the hole formed by its bursting; one of them was wounded. I made them both officers. One has since lost a leg at Moscow, and commanded at Vincennes when I left Paris, when he was summoned by the Russians, he replied, that as soon as they sent him back the leg he had lost at Moscow, he would surrender the fortress. Many times in my life, continued he, have I been saved by soldiers and officers throwing themselves before me when I was in the most imminent danger. At Arcole, when I was advancing, col. Muron, my aid de camp, threw himself before me, covered me with his body, and received the wound which was destined for me. He fell at my feet, and his blood spouted up in my face. He gave his life to preserve mine. Never yet I believe, has there been such devotion shown by soldiers as mine have manifested for me. In all my misfortunes, never has the soldier, even when expiring, been wanting to me never has man been served more faithfully by his troops. With the last drop of blood gushing out of their veins, they exclaimed, *vive l'empereur* (God save the emperor.)

I asked him if he had gained the battle of Waterloo whether he would have agreed to the treaty of Paris. Napoleon replied, "I would certainly have ratified it. I would not have made such a peace myself. Sooner than agree to much better terms, I abdicated before; but finding it already made, I would have kept it, because France had need of repose."

He asked if madame Bertrand had not been unwell, and said he believed she suspected that

her mother was either dead or most alarmingly ill. "These creoles," said he, "are very susceptible. Josephine was subject to nervous attacks when in affliction. She was really an admirable woman, elegant, charming, and affable. *Era la dama la peu graziosa di Francia* (the most accomplished lady in France.) She was the goddess of the toilet; all the fashions originated with her; every thing she put on appeared elegant; and she was so kind, so humane—she was the best woman in France.

He then spoke about the distress prevailing in England, and said, that it was caused by the abuses of the ministry. "You have done wonders," said he; "you have effected impossibilities, I may say; but I think that England, encumbered with a national debt, which will take forty years of peace and commerce to pay off, may be compared to a man who has drunk large quantities of brandy to give him courage and strength; but afterwards, weakened by the stimuli which had imparted energy for the moment, he totters and finally falls; his powers entirely exhausted by the natural means used to excite them."

Some conversation then took place relative to the battle of Austerlitz. Napoleon said, that prior to the battle, the king of Prussia had signed the coalition against "Haugwitz," said he, "came to inform me of it, and advised me to think of peace. I replied, 'the event of the battle which is approaching will decide every thing. I think that I shall gain it, and if so, I will dictate such a peace as answered my expectation: I gained a victory so decisive, as to enable me to dictate what terms I pleased. I asked him if Haugwitz had been gained by him. He replied, No; but he was of opinion that Prussia should never play the first fiddle (*giuocare el primo ruolo*) in the affairs of the continent; that she was only a second rate power, and ought to act as such. Even if I had lost the battle, I expected that Prussia would not cordially join the allies, as it would naturally be her interest to preserve an equilibrium in Europe, which would not result from the joining those who, on my being defeated, would be much the strongest. Besides, jealousies and suspicions would arise, and the allies would not have trusted to the king of Prussia, who had betrayed them before. I gave Hanover to the Prussians," continued he, "on purpose to embroil them with you, produce a war, and shut you out from the continent. The king of Prussia was blockhead enough to believe that he could keep Hanover, and still remain at peace with you. He made war upon me afterwards like a madman, induced by the queen and prince Louis, with some other young men, who persuaded him that Prussia was strong enough, even without Russia.—A few weeks convinced him of the contrary."—I asked, if the king of Prussia had joined the allies with his army previous to Austerlitz, what he would have done? "Ah, Mr. Doctor, that would have entirely altered the face of things."

He eulogised the king of Saxony, who he said was a truly good man; the king of Bavaria, a plain good man; the king of Wurtemberg, a man of considerable talent, but unprincipled and wicked. "Alexander and the latter," said he, "are the only sovereigns in Europe possessed of talents."

"I can safely say that I left Elba with eight hundred men, and arrived at Paris, through France, without any other plot than that of knowing the sentiments of the French nation."

Napoleon conversed about his brother Joseph, whom he described as being a most excellent character. "His virtues and talents are those of a private character; and for such, nature intended him: he is too good to be a great man. He has no ambition. He is very like me in person, but handsomer. He is extremely well informed, but his learning is not that which is fitted for a king; nor is he capable of commanding an army."

Wrote an account of the state of Napoleon's health, and of the advice which I had given him, to Sir Hudson Lowe. Napoleon somewhat better, observed that it was impossible for him to follow the recommendation. I had given, to take exercise, first on account of the restrictions, and next, the furious wind, or when that was calmed, the want of shade at Longwood to protect him from the rays of the tropical sun. He gave his opinions about Moreau and others. "Moreau," said he, "was an excellent general of division, but not fit to command a large army, with a hundred thousand men, Moreau would divide his army in different positions, covering roads, and would not do more than if he had only thirty thousand. He did not know how to profit either by the number of his troops, or by their positions. Very calm and cool in the field, he was more collected and better able to command in the heat of an action than to make dispositions prior to it. He was often seen smoking his pipe in battle. Moreau was not naturally a man of a bad heart; *un bon vivant, mais il n'a pas beaucoup de caractere*, (one who lived well, but had no character.) He was led always by his wife and another intriguing creole. His having joined Pichegru and Georges in the conspiracy, and subsequently having closed his life fighting against his country, will ever disgrace his memory. As a general, Moreau was infinitely inferior to Desaix, or to Kleber, or even to Soult. Of all the generals I ever had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents; especially Desaix, as Kleber only loved glory, inasmuch as it was the means of procuring him riches and pleasures; whereas Desaix loved glory for itself and despised every thing else. Desaix was holly wrap-

ped up in war and glory. To him riches and pleasures were valueless, nor did he give them a moment's thought. He was a little black-looking man, about an inch shorter than I am, always badly dressed, sometimes even ragged, and despising comfort and convenience. When in Egypt, I made him a present of a complete field equipage several times, but he always lost it. Wrapped up in a cloak, Desaix threw himself under a gun, and slept as contentedly as if he were in a palace. For him luxury had no charms, upright and honest in all his proceedings, he was called by the Arabs, *the just sultan*. He was intended by nature for a great general. Kleber and Desaix were a loss irreparable to France. Had Kleber lived, your army in Egypt would have perished. Had that imbecile Menou attacked you on your landing with twenty thousand men, as he might have done, instead of the division Lannes, your army would have been only a meal for them.—Your army was seventeen or eighteen thousand strong, without cavalry."

Massena, said he, "was a man of superior talent. He generally, however, made bad disposition previous to a battle; and it was not until the dead began to fall about him that he began to act with that judgment which he ought to have displayed before. In the midst of the dying and the dead, of balls sweeping away those who encircled him, then Massena was himself; gave his orders, and made his dispositions with the greatest sang froid and judgment. This is, *la vera nobiltà di sangue* (true nobleness of blood). It was truly said of Massena, that he never began to act with judgment until the battle was going against him. He was, however, *un voleur*, (a robber.) He went halves along with the contractors and commissaries of the army. I signified to him often, that if he would discontinue his speculations, I would make him a present of eight hundred thousand or a million of francs; but he had acquired such a habit, that he could not keep his hands from money. On this account he was hated by the soldiers, who mutinied against him three or four times. However, considering the circumstances of the times, he was precious and had not his bright parts been soiled with the vice of avarice, he would have been a great man."

(To be continued.)

May 26. 1824.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE BRIG

WILLIAM PRINCE,

WM. TURNER, Master.

Has good accommodations for Passengers and will sail in a few days. For Passage only, apply on board or at the Store of

O. M. DACOSTA.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 4ten Juny 1824.

De ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtebaren Raad beoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 20 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Broden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Gouvernements Secretary op
Curaçao den 31sten Mei 1824.

HET wordt hierby bekend gemaakt dat er ter Gouvernements Secretary een Brieven Zak zal worden opgemaakt om naar Amsterdam verzonden te worden met het Schip Sara Maria, gevend door Schipper P. Bostyn, en dat dezelve Brieven Zak op aanstaanden Maandag den 7den der maand Juny des namiddags om twee ure precies zal gesloten worden.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

W. PRINCE.

AVISO OPORTUNO.

EN estos dias ha llegado á esta capital el Señor José Antonio Almarza, haciendo circular un papel en que hiera mi crédito, mi honor y la buena fé con que siempre he procedido en mi delicada carrera del comercio hace ya mas de veintian años: yo estoy presentado, acusando dicho papel, y ya se ha declarado haber lugar á la formacion de causa. Este folleto que contiene injurias á otras personas de primera honradéz de este pueblo, es de creerse será abusado por otros, y no es extrano se declare *infamatorio y un sedicioso*.

El público verá en breve el modo con que el Señor Almarza ha procurado sorprenderle con su escrito y se alegrará de ver manifiesto la justicia que he tenido para sostener el concepto de mi inocencia; el será segun la ley castigado, y su vida y costumbres aparecerán á la censura de los impacientes, tales cuales ellas son. Tambien presentaré la mía, justificada en una gran parte por los mismos parientes de Almarza, que en obsequio de la verdad y justicia, me han dado documentos que disfrutan el mérito de irrecusables por su emanacion, y forman un contraste con sus columniosas escrituras.

Mientras se concluye esta causa, y puedo manifestar sus resultados, los pueblos de Colombia estén seguros que luego que la Corte Superior de Justicia del distrito, tome conocimiento de las causas por las cuales no puede ser Juez Político el Señor Almarza, confirmará su suspension, y la separacion de un destino al que no se le contempla digno, segun el concepto de los individuos de esta Municipalidad, y el general de estos habitantes. JUAN DE GARBIRAS.
Maracaibo Mayo 5 de 1823.